ANDREW G. CURTIN.

He Makes a Further and Fuller Statement of Bis Position to a Herald Correspondent.

He Absolutely Declines to Commit Himself to the Support of Greeley-In Favor of Reform and Buckalew-Desertion of Many of His Old Friends-Charges of Corruption Widespread Against Him-The Secret of Aleck McClure's Influence Over Curtin.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872. Coming down from Warren, on Mr. Greeley's special train, I said to the Philosopher, in the course of a conversation on Curtin:-"Mr. Curtin as pronounced in favor of the liberals in Pennsylvania; does this commit him to the national ticket also ! If it does not will he pronounce in favor of

that ticket ?" Mr. Greeley turned and looked out of the window and replied, a little testily, "I don't propose to

speak for Mr. Curtin's future action."

It occurred to me that Curtin and Forney are awaiting the result of the State elections before committing themselves to the national liberal republican cause, and I think the future will demonstrate the correctness of my views in this respect. The fight in this State, after all, is nothing more than a revival of the Forney-Curtin-Cameron fend of years' standing, and the two former will do anything to euchre the latter. Their cry is ANYTHING TO BEAT CAMERON.

I do not think either of them has forsworn his allegiance to Grant, yet it is possible, being politiclans, they may do so if the elections in this State result in a liberal victory. This is an age of great events in the religious, scientific and social worlds, nd no one will question that politics have undergone some startling revolutions in the present

EXPECT ANYTHING FROM PENNSYLVANIA in the next fortnight, except Hartranit's election if present appearances are to be trusted. Harttranst is unfortunate in being backed by Simon Cameron, yet he never would have been nominated without the wily Simon's endorsement. How much truth there is in the charge of Hartranft's complicity in the loans frauds, and the further charge of using public moneys for speculative purposes, it does not become me as an independent journalist to say. I have no facts on which to predicate these charges. It is my province to indicate public opinion without entering into a personal endorsement or impeachment of any candidate. In pursuit of my plainly designated duty I have endeavored to get facts-to sound public feel ing wherever I have been. Mr. Henry M. Phillips. of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high character, well posted on all public questions, and especially on the politics of his State, assured me some three weeks ago that in his judgment the feeling against Hartranft, on account of the charges alleged against him, was of such a nature that his election by fair means would amount almost to an impossi bility. I have found this feeling gaining strength and especially in Western Pennsylvania, Allegheny and Armstrong counties, and all through the Allegheny Valley and the oil regions. Honest Horace came along in the nick of time. His speeches have been temperate, conciliatory and very beneficial to the cause which acknowledges him as its head and front. He declined to speak for Mr. Curtin on the subject of that gentleman's future course. Had I been less scrupulous I might have indicated what think to be Mr. Greeley's feelings on the subject. but I have no ambition to be called a "liar and a traitor!" and have gone from Mr. Greeley directly to Mr. Curtin, and what I shall now say of the latter gentleman's future intentions I say on his own

BELLEFONTE, the home of Mr. Andrew G. Curtin, is the centre of one of the richest counties in Pennsylvania. Situated in a charming valley, surrounded on either side by mountainous peaks or long stretches of rolling country. It charms the eye and intoxicates the senses. It is a fitting home for such a man as Curtin. Contentment seems to be impressed on the faces of the people, and the reception they tendered their venerated chief last evening was a sufficient indication of the great repute in which he is held at home.

This beautiful Sabbath morning I called on him at the Bush House, where he is staying tempo-fairly, and was welcomed very cordially. We talked of his sojourn in Russia and the pleasant reminiscences he carries with him of that interest-ing country.

A HERALD REMINISCENCE.

He told me of the joy occasioned by the recep-He told me of the joy occasioned by the reception of a despatch from the editor of the Herald sanouncing the safe arrival of the Grand Duke last December. The whole nation had given him up for lost. Gortschakoff was sending hourly to Mr. Curtin to know if he had received any news. He would write, "I am with His Majesty; his heart will break. Can you send me word of the Grand Duke?" At last the despatch from the Herald office reached St. Petersburg. Just these three words:—"Alexis has ar-"wed." It was impossible to depict the scenes that transpired when this message reached the Russian oreign Office. It was telegraphed all over the Kingdom; the whole populace turned out en masse, and the residence of the American Minister was the scene of the liveliest emotions of joy and congratulation. The scenes at the imperial Palace, Mr. Curtin "Gyrms me, beggar description. The Court was with low. In course of time, by request of the L. or, Curtin wrote the editor of the Herald, manking, him for his forethought and kindness. The Herald vance of the official despatches from the Russian Minister in this country.

From a discussion of Russian reminiscences we got to

and finally to the great question agitating the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at this time.
"Governor," I said, "your reception here last evening must have been very flattering,"
"Yes, it was. It was more enthusiastic in feeling than I expected."
"Your friends have not all deserted you, I imagine."

"Your friends have not all deserted you, I imagine."

"Well, no; I guess not. Some of my old friends are feeling very bitter; but I guess they will think differently when they see I am actuated by feelings of anxiety for the welfare of our State rather than personal motives."

"People have said you are making this fight a personal one; with how much truth I am not able to say."

"It is certainly true that the relations between myself and Mr. Cameron are not of the pleasantest mature; but this is not a personal fight. I have nothing against John Hartranft; but I am decidedly opposed to the 'ring' that nominated him."

"And Cameron is at the head of that ring?"

"Yes, Cameron is at the head of that ring?"

"Yes, Cameron is at the head and froat of it."

"What is the secret of Cameron's bitterness towards yourself? When did it begin to manifest itself?"

"I think in 1863 was the first I saw of it. Cameron "I think in 1863 was the first I saw of it. Cameron wanted one vote to be elected to the Senate. He made arrangements with a member of the Legislature to give him (Cameron) this vote. When it came to be time to vote Buckalew was one ahead. It leaked out that Cameron had a democratic vote, and the democrats came up from Philadelphia in crowds, and the man Cameron had gained over was so frightened he dared not vote as he had promised. If he had I believe they would have killed him. Cameron's friends wanted me to call out the military; but I had no power to do this under the constitution, and from that time Cameron has been my enemy."

think Cameron is spending much money

"Yes; there is no doubt of it."
"Do you regard Buckalew as gaining strength in

Pennsylvania?"
"Yes; Buckalew is gaining daily. If the election is fair, if Cameron's money does not bribe voters, Buckalew will be elected."
"It has been said your action in the present State canvass is but an indication of your position on national leaner." tional issues."
"I have not committed myself to either ticket

"I have not committee inject. I do not wish to be understood as predicating my future action upon the course of the elections in Indiana, thio and Pennsylvania. It will be with me a question of principle not men; reform, not expe-"You have not then indicated your future course

"No, I went into this State fight as a matter of right. Wherever I can say a word that will help clect Mr. Buckalew I shall say it; whatever I can to to help the cause of reform in the administra-tion of the affairs of my native State I shall do. This field. I shall do. tion of the affairs of my native State I shall do. This fight I am now engaged in is a local one on my part. Pennsylvania has been humbled to the very dust by a ring of unscrupnions adventurers. If I can help restore her to her former proud position I shall not weary of the contest while health and strength shall last."

The Governor's health is not fully restored as set, and I saw he was becoming nervous and concluded to terminate the interview. After conversioned

ing a few moments on general subjects I took my

ing a few moments on general subjects I took my leave.

THERE ARE ALWAYS TWO SIDES

to a question. Mr. Curtin's former friends say he wrote a letter from New York assuring them he would be very glad to accept the republican nomination for Congress from this district were it not for the state of his health. They say, further, he told General Beaver personally, who went on to New York to see him, that he was with the republicans, his old friends, and would accept the nomination if it were not that he would have Cameron opposed to him. On being assured that Cameron would not oppose him he gave them to understand he was with them heart and soul and only held back on account of his extreme libres. On the strength of a letter re evied by Mr. Edward Blanchard the Republican District Convention were on the point of nominating him, but a rumor of his defection, and produced the letter in support of his friends, indignantly denied Mr. Curtin's defection, and produced the letter in support of his claims. When he found Curtin had really gone over to the liberais his indignation was unbounded, and he is now one of the most litter enemies Mr. Curtin's law partner, and they have heretofore enjoyed the most intimate relations. One of Mr. Curtin's daughters is married to a Dr. Harris, of this place. Mr. Blanchard's family and Dr. Harris and wife occupy the same house, and politics is now a forbidden subject beneath that roof. General Beaver, one of Mr. Curtin's former friends, occupies Mr. Curtin's residence; the feeling is so bitter that the wife of the ex-Governor has not yet been in her own house since her return to Bellefonte. It is a very pretty family quarrel as it stands, and political feeling must run very high indeed when a man is obliged to sacrifice the friendships of years on account of his political opinions. Many of the Governor's old friends refuse to call on him socially. It seems to me this is carrying a feeling just a shade too far. Respect for his high name and past history, which no one can impeach, should d THERE ARE ALWAYS TWO SIDES through his influence as Governor of the State, although the lumbermen of Williamsport once charged him with having received \$25,000 for sign-ing a bill aimed at the curtailment of some of their

In the present state of public feeling people will In the present state of public feeling people will say anything, and there are not wanting plenty of men in this place who are both willing and eager to paint Andrew G. Curtin blacker than the blackest, although two weeks ago these same men could not find words expressive of their admiration of the character of "Our Andy."

Centre county polis a democratic majority of about five hundred votes this year. The liberals expect to gain about two hundred more, making a total majority of seven hundred; but this is not strange, for Centre county is one of the democratic strongholds of the State.

Mr. Curtin will probably go to Philadelphia this

stronghoids of the State.

Mr. Curtin will probably go to Philadelphia this week and speak once or twice on the issues of the campaign. I prophesy his endorsement of the national liberal ticket before two weeks.

REPUBLICAM MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Governor Sydney Perham, of Maine, or the Administration and Its Successful

The ordinary weekly meeting of the republican campaign was held last night at the Cooper Insti-tute. The hall was crowded in every part and was profusely decorated with flags and mottoes.

ALONZO B. CORNELL called the meeting to order

and nominated Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps for chairman. In a very neat and appropriate speech Mr. Phelps introluced Governor Sydney Perham, of Maine. He had heard, he said, of the great tidal wave that the liberals predicted would sweep over the whole country. They had looked for it "way down in Maine," and were assured that it would overwhelm the republicans of that sec-tion about the 9th of September. It came on that date, but, unhappily for the so-called liberals, it proved to be one of that kind of waves that do more damage in receding than by their incoming. (Applaušė.) Horace Greieley (old us no longer ago than 1871 that the restoration of the deflocratic party in 1872 would be the restoration of the Southern rebels who left the halls of Congress early in the war and dipped their hands in the blood of Union soldiers. He also said that if they came back it would be with all the animosities engendered by the war—and he said truly. After a visit to the South some time ago he told us that the South was determined to renew the war, not with the bullet, but with the balloi, and in this way they hoped to gain what they failed to gain on the battle fleil. Now we see this self same Horace Greeley leading these very men in their attempts to regain power and the control of the government. (Cheers.)

Referring to the career of the republican party, Mr. Perham said the past eleven years of the nation's history would be admitted by all to have been the most prosperous of our whole history. The taxable property of the country has more than doubled in that time, and was there ever, he would ask, a period when the workingman was more hann varil when he was hetter naid and worker. date, but, unhappily for the so-called liberals, it been the most prosperous of our whole history. The taxable property of the country has more than doubled in that time, and was there ever, he would ask, a period when the workingman was more happy and when he was better paid and worked fewer hours than now? Our wonderful success has been applanded all over the world and to-day we see thousands of the population of Europe focking to our shores to settle here and enjoy with us this unbounded prosperity. He would ask, "Shail we change the government? Shall we throw out General Grant and substitute Horace Greeley?" Cries of "No?". "No?" "Never!") We are told that General crant has not made a good President; that he is unsuited to the position because he can't make a speech. Well, I think just after Greeley "swung around the circle" in Maine and other portions of the East his friends wished he, too, couldn't make a speech. (Laughter.) I am sure that if he couldn't have made a speech tax republican majority in Maine would ave been quite so large. We are told, too, the ceneral Grant is guilty of nepotism—that he appoints too many of his relatives to office. When Grant went into office he found his poor old father holding the office of Postmaster at Covington, Ky., to which position he was appointed by Andy Johnson at the solication of the citizens of that place. Well, General Grant wouldn't turn his poor old father out of office. He has but nine relations, both near and distant, and of these he appointed two only; the others were appointed by heads of departments, and General Grant had no more to do with their appointment than had you or I.

In speaking of Sumner Mr. Perham said that he was a victim to his own prejudices. He has said that General Grant in Washington is an eyesore to the Southern people because he is a constant reminder to them of their humiliation, and, therefore, he should not be re-elected. Carrying out this principle, then, Mr. Periam said it would be necessary to at enger "ove from Washington all the one-armeu, ed and maimed scidiers who have been

the one-armet, ed and maimed soldiers who have been shated dby robel shot, shell and

who have been shart ear down our glorious monu-ments everywhere thro: hout the country, lest we offend the Souther robes.

At the conclust. Ar. Perham's address he was most uproariously as plauded, as 'was followed by Mr. Martin J. Townsend, of Troy, who spoke for about half an hour.

JUDGE BEDFORD ENDORSED IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A large meeting of the Greeley and Brown Cam paign Club of the Twenty-first ward was held at he Murray Hill House, in East Fortleth street, las

the Murray Hill House, in East Fortieth street, last evening. Mr. Patrick Savage presided. The following preamble and resolution were presented by Mr. Morey and were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the Hon. Gunning S. Bediord is prominently named as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Judge, and whereas the public record of that gentleman proves him to be a true reformer and a capable, honest and learless magistrate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Greeley and Brown Campaig B Club of the Twenty-first ward recognize him as the most acceptable and fitting candidate for City Judge, and promise him its heartiest support.

REORGANIZATION OF TAMMANY.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization o the Tammany Hall General Committee-Mr. John Winthrop Chandler in the chair and Mr. E. M Flumb Secretary—was held yesterday at Tamman Hall. After a very animated discussion the follow ing were appointed the new delegation from th Fourth Assembly district:—

Fourth Assembly districts.

1—Edward J. Shandley.

2—James Ryan.

3—John Galvin.

4—George J. Brown.

5—Daniel O'Brien.

6—W. H. Thrati.

7—Edward Pitzpatrick.

8—Peter Meagher.

9—Charles Lindemann.

10—Michael H. Whalen.

Election Districts.
11—Patrick McNamara.
12—John Ryan.
13—Edward Charkson.
14—Thomas Shicis.
14—John Smith.
16—dulus Stick.
17—James Heffernan.
18—George Linda.
19—Rhody H. Brassell.

The committee then adjourned.

The democrats and liberal republicans of the Eleventh Congressional district, embracing the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, met in convention yesterday at Haverstraw, Rock land county, and unanimously nominated Clarkson N. Potter, the present incumbent, for Congressman from that dustrict. Mr. Potter was present and acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

GEORGIA.

The Democrats Probably Carry the State by an Overwhelming Majority-Smith Elected Beyond all Doubt.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872. The election passed off without serious disturb ance anywhere. Richmond county gives a demo cratic majority of 800, being a gain on Bullock's election of over two thousand votes. The returns come in slowly and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the demo-crats carrying the state by an overwhelming majority, securing Smith's election by many

LATER DESPATOR.

Smith's Majority Estimated at 40,000— Ten Thousand Majority in Twenty

Counties. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872. Returns from twenty counties received at the ffice of the Atlanta Constitution give Smith, the democratic nominee for Governor, 10,000 major-ity. If the same proportion holds in the 116 coun-ties to be heard from Smith's majority will be over forty thousand.

Reported Election Riots-Whites and Blacks at Open War at the Polls in Macon-One Caucastan and Six Africans Put Hors de Combat.

MACON, Oct. 2, 1872 A fight occurred at the polls in Macon to-day, growing out of another attempt by the negroes to take forcible possession of the polis, a device which they have successfully practised here on the last three elections. Very early in the morning

MASSED AT THE CITY HALL and marched down to the polls at the Court House in column, under the command of their captains and heutenants and sergeants. There they found

as smaller crowd, principally whites, and commenced crowding upon them and forcing them away from the poils. A few BOTTS OF FISTICUPFS occurred in the dense mass, and then a discharge of brickbats came from the negroes, followed by an order from their leader, Jeff. Long, to fire upon the whites. In the course of a few seconds about fitty pistol shots were discharged from both sides, by which one white man was killed and some five or six negroes wounded, two of whom are since dead. The

from the negroes, and these general facts are substantiated by numerous affidavits before the venerable Judge Cole of this circuit, who was in the court house and himself a witness from a window that the negroes commenced the affray. After the affray, which lasted but a lew moments, the bulk of the negroes left in haste and disorder, swearing that they would give up the election, as they had been

been

DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS

by violence and could get no chance to vote. They
massed again at the City Hall, where they were addressed by the Mayor, guaranteeing them perfect
protection from a strong force of special police,
which had been sworn in for the day and free access to the polls, but with few exceptions they refused to vote and many have gone home. The
whole of this deplorable affair is simply the result
of another attempt by the negroes to carry this
precinct by storm and a firm purpose of the whites
to prevent a repetition of the outrage. All quiet at
this time.

Attempt to Create a Riot in Savannah-A Deputy United States Collector Arrested.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872. The elections throughout the State are progressng to-day. At one o'clock J. E. Bryant, Deputy Collector of the Port, attempted to create a riot at the poils. On a Deputy Sheriff ordering him off he resisted and attempted to draw a pistol, but was clubbed and imprisoned.

LATEST.

Nothing Definite To Be Known To-Night-Smith Probably Carries the State by Thirty Thousand Majority. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872.

The returns are coming in slowly. Partial returns from the following counties give Smith (democrat) over fifteen thousand majority :- Barton, Bibb, Baldwin, Cobb, Catoosa, Clay, Clayton, Chatham, Dougherty, Floyd, Fulton, Gordon, Henry, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Mitchell, Morgan, Muscogee, Murray, Pierce, Richmond, Spalling, Sumter, Troup, Terrell, Talbot, Whitefield, Wilkes

The official count of Chatham gives the democrats 2,940 majority. Decatur county is carried by the republicans by 300, and Thomas county by 150 ma-

North Georgia has gone democratic. It will be impossible to give anything more satisfactory to-night, but there appears to be no doubt that the democrats have carried the State by 30,000 majority, as a full vote has been polled in every county. A Journalistic View of the Election-The

Majority Estimated at 59,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872. The Morning News will publish to morrow returns from thirty-five counties, and of which, except two, have decided democratic majorities. The democratic majority in Chatham county is 2.940. The following counties, which are now democratic, and which now give 8,000 majority Bullock:—Hancock, Macon, Monroe, Baldwin, War-ren, Screven, Pulaski, Talbot, Wilkes, Newton and Froup. Returns from all parts of the State show arge gains over those of 1868. SLith is re-elected by nearly fifty thousand majority. The election was one of the most quiet and peaceable ever held

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

Opening of the Vermont General Assem bly-Colonel Franklin Fairbanks Chosen Speaker of the House.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 2, 1872.
The General Assembly of the State began its sessions here to-day. The Senate organized by electing L. G. Hinkley, of Orange county, President pro tem., and M. B. Carpenter, of St. Albans, Secre-tary.

In the House Colonel Franklin Fairbanks was

Republican Convention in Rhode Island—The Presidential Electoral Ticket and Other Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2, 1872. The Republican State Convention here to-day was fully attended. General C. C. Van Zandt presided. Benjamin Finch, of Newport: Henry Lippitt. of Providence; Henry Howard, of Coventry, and John H. Borden, of Scituate, were nominated for Presidential electors. The Republican Convention for the Eastern dis-

trict renominated Benjamin T. Eames for Congress and the Convention for the Western district re-nominated James M. Pendleton for Congress. The proceedings were entirely harmonious, all the nominations being unanimous.

Nominations of the Chautauqua County

Convention. MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct 2, 1872. The Chautauqua County Convention (republican) here to-day nominated Sherman Williams for County Tre a rer, John Booth for Superintendent of the Poor, and Anson Reed for Justice of Ses-

Results of the Voting for Assessors and Local Officers-A Republican Gain-A Man Shot in a Quarrel at the Polls.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2, 1872. Complete returns from all parts of the State o the elections yesterday for Assessors and other local officers give a democratic majority of 82, being a republican gain on the vote of two years ago for similar officers.

At Milsboro', Sussex county, Robert Down and Bunham Cramfield quarrelled at the election polis, and Down shot and mortally wounded Cramfield.

A Straight-Out Convention in Ohio-The Affair an Utter Fiasco-Ad-journed Until the 11th Inst.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1872.

A Straight-out Democratic Convention to nominate an electoral ticket was held here to-day, but the attendance being so small it was deemed advisable to delay nominations. General Joseph H. Geiger was appointed a special committee to call a Convention for that purpose to meet here on the 11th inst.

vention in St. Louis Yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2, 1872. The liberals and democrats of the First Congres sional district held separate conventions to-day. The former nominated Louis Gottschalk and sent a committee to the latter, who, while conceding the candidate to the liberals objected to Gottschalk, whereupon the liberals adjourned till October 12. The democrats also adjourned to the same day, to give the liberals an opportunity to present some other candidate. If they desire so to do.

GREELEY AT KUTZTOWN.

The Presidential Candidate Among the German Farmers of Berks County, Pa.

A Quaint Ovation in a Quaint Old Town Speeches at the Normal School and at the Agricultural Fair.

KUTZTOWN, Oct. 2, 1872. The streets of this quaint little German borough are alive with bunting, with evergreen garlands and with good-natured German faces to-day. Two famous bands are in town-one, all red-coated, from emakerville, and the other, all blue, from some other place-and a small company of Berks count militiamen, in Zouave dress, from Fogleville, are pa rading in militia magnificence through the streets At each gast-haus or inn, and there is one at ever; corner, banners are hung to the breeze, with "WELCOME TO HORACE GREELEY"

emblazoned upon them, and garlands hang about each rustic gatepost. Grotesque mountebanks are vending their wares at each street corner, some, with a happy blending of German thrift and Yankee enterprise, announcing their wares as "Greeley soap, Greeley prize packages," and one descendant of a Suabian and Connecticut cross-breed, having no lear of public opinion before his eyes, has actually been announcing the "freshest Greelev lager beer. With its stores all closed, the little German borough wears a Sabbath aspect, and with its whole pop lation on the streets, in their finest rigs, augmented by accessions from all the country round, it looks like a decorous Holland May fair. The sturdy burghers grunt unlimited approval, the fair and

ALL SMILES AND RED RIBBONS. and the older dames, the only busy ones in town, with their doughnuts and kuchen, still find a jovial word in praise of "Der Greeley." It seems Read ing and Allentown both have fairs just now, and both wanted Greeley, and the Kutzburgers can hardly comprehend why the great man should have honored them to the exclusion of these greater boroughs. They could hardly believe that he was coming until he arrived, and now the pride of Faderland is up to do him honor.

Early in the morning the honored guest com nenced his round of sight-seeing, and the worthy burghers roused themselves to unusual exertion to sight-see with him. At eight o'clock he was con veyed by Mr. Fister to the Normal School, a State nstitution, which had the independence, even under the government of Geary, to fly a flag in honor of the Philosopher and to erect arches with the legend "Normal welcome" over its door posts. Here, in the presence of the Faculty and the scholars, male and female, the Philosopher de livered an address on education, of which the fol-

Here, in the presence of the Faculty and the scholars, male and female, the Philosopher delivered an address on education, of which the following is a mere synopsis:—

SPECH AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Education, my young friends, has its legitimate objects, the development of the man or woman, intellectually or mendation, and the development of the workman. When I advecting and the development of the workman. When I advecting and the development of the workman. When I advecting and the development of the workman when I advect the development of the workman. When I advect the the strength of the work of the control of the theory of the exigencies of the work will come after. I have known not less than a thousand thoroughly educated—that is, expensively educated men, in New York—men who have entered German or English or American colleges, and have been sent forth with diplomas, who are yet utterly unable to carn their bread and are to-day pacing the stony streets in a vain search for something to do. I consider it the reproach and shame of education that while every robust, temperate ignoranus that lands upon our shores with money enough to buy an axe is morally certain to carn his bread, to become in time a thrifty clitican, his children being heirs to all the possibilities of our condition, the educated man is not so certain. My condemnation of education is that it is not complete, it is not fully rounded. It does not prepare us for the exigencies of hie. The German student, who has become dyspectic over his midnight art, who can discourse learnedly of Kant, of Hogel And of Spinora, yet has not been taught how to carn his bread. When I say my daughters ought to be scientific cooks, I do not mean that cooking is the chief end of womanhood, for some women have aspirations to become lawyers and even Presidents it is getting on to that end I believe—(aughter)—but I mean that they should have some accomplishment in perfection with which the world have some accomplishment in perfection with which the world have some acco time for schooling than in the winters of the first ten years of my youth. I never saw during that time a book on chemistry or geology—never knew that such books existed—and I feel now that my life would have been more useful and more enjoyable if I had had time and the change to study them. Learn all we will we are still imperiecity taught. Let the little that the student may know then graduates and the little that the student may know then graduates and the path just about him. When graduates any, "I am educated, and therefore cannot work with my hands," they are miseducated. We are educating young people out of usefulness. The true man will do the best work that to-day presents to him. Labor is second, and have been supply all the physical forces of industry. The noblest duties are teaching us how more rapidly to create these new processes, and in time all the forces required will be furnished by artificial power. But I do not disparage the no ends of education. The man is, after all, the thing to be perfected. The University student must have bread, and knowledge of the old philosophers is not readily turned into tread. I would have no man sent out not qualified to carn his living by his hands, if need be. I would have each graduate a better armed man, so that if he were wreeked on a desert island he could set along all the better for his education. I would have education all the better for his education. I would have education bristing with good points, so that, encased in it, he could the better meet a charge of cavalry, an attack of artillery, or of bayonets or any attack in which the emergencies of life may present thenselves. This, young people, is my conception of what education ought to be,

bristling with good points, so that eneased in it, he could be better meet a charge of the within the emergenics of life may present themselves. This, young people, is my conception of what education ought to be.

As Mr. Greeley concluded, the boys and girls heartily applauded, and at Mr. Homes' suggestion unanimously and heartily tendered him

A VOTE OF HANKS.

Mr. Greeley took his seat in Mr. Fister's carriage and was driven through the town to the Fair Grounds, where he inspected the quilts, the sewing machines, the big apples, the big pumpkins and performing mannikins, the great Comanche Chief and sword swallower, while the decorous Dutch Herrs and Herrins followed him about, wrapped in stolid and profound admiration. "Das ist der Greeley!" could be heard whispered at every step of his progress, while Mr. Fister, who chaperoned the Chief, proudly introduced him to the dignitaries of the village and the good old butch grandmothers of the town, somewhat in this fashion, "Herr Schwartz, dies ist der Horace Greeley." "Mr. Greeley allow me to introduce to you Mr. Schwartz." "Frau Weber, seh der Herr Greeley." "Mr. Greeley allow me to introduce to you Mr. Schwartz." "Frau Weber, seh der Herr Greeley." "Mr. Greeley, How Mr. Weber." In consequence the Philosopher's knowledge of German was improved considerably by his brief sojourn, and his prospect of the German vote of Berks county was rendered certain.

After viewing the wonders of the fair Mr. Greeley returned through the town to Mr. Fister's residence, where he took dinner. Mr. Helster Clymer, the Congressional candidate for this district and some years ago the gubernatorial candidate against Governor Geary, called upon him in his heirierim. Mr. Clymer says Buckalew is sure to carry the State.

At half-past one the band in red coats from Shoemakersville and the zouaves in bire from Fogleville formed again for a procession. The old burghers, their ground. The red-coated band irom if their grunts of approval during its livery are to be considered a criter When the speech was ended Mr. Greproceeded to the home of Mr. Fister, whence he escorted, at four o'clock, by the same red-cox

band from Shoemakersville, and the same blue-ceated zouaves from Fogiesville, to the depot and took the train for home, well pleased, as he might well be, at the homely and hearty reception tendered him by the quaint old souls of Kutztown.

MR. GREELEY'S RETURN.

Mr. Greeley arrived in New York at ten o'clock P. M., and went directly to the Astor House. He

POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS Liberal Republican Headquarters. Things were quiet at these headquarters yester day. During the afternoon a telegram was received dated Savannah, Ga., and signed by one A. Neeley,

saying that "the county had full 2,000 majority for the democratic candidate for Governor—Smith, and that the State was all right."

The visitors who called during the day were W. Hale, Conn.; John Wentworth, Chicago.; Geo. A. Lowering, Baltimore; L. H. Hatfield, Washington, N. J.; Edward S. Niele, Newark; E. B. Ferguson, New York; F. M. Crane, Wayne county, Pa.; P. C. Cole, New York.

The Democratic Headquarters.

Things were quieter here. Some letters were received during the day from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, saying that in each State the de mocratic ticket looked as if it would carry everything before it. The names on the visitor's book were Daniel Pratt, Long Island; H. C. Preston, Virginia: A. Dutcher, New Jersey; H. G. Short, Knox ville, Pa.; Nelson W. Young, L. J. Williams, General F. B. Spmola, New York.

The Republican Headquarters. Things were quietest at these headquarters. Nothing happened worthy of note during the day except some letters from Pennsylvania saying the State was sure for Hartranit. The visitors were J. L. Parker, Cayuga county, N. Y.; J. W. Wakefield, Maine; General A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; A. Von Wackerbartle, Berlin, Prussia.

Apollo Hall.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Committee met last night, and it was decided to hold a general meeting at the hail on Friday next. After transacting this business the committee adjourned.

THE GERMAN GRANT AND WILSON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Committee, formed recently under the auspices of General Sigel, Emil Sauer and other leading German citi zens of both parties, democratic and republican, held a meeting at its permanent headquarters, No. 1 Irving place, last evening. Emil Sauer presided and several reports of committees were received, including one from the Committee on Organization. On recommendation of the latter seven additional clubs were admitted to representation and a number of new members proposed at the previous meeting were elected. In addition, arrangements were discussed in reference to a German Grant and Wilson mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute at an early day, and it was decided that the arrangements for this demonstration shall be made jointly with the German Republican Gentral Committee. ld a meeting at its permanent headquarters, No

A GOOD ENDORSEMENT OF DUNGAN.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.] William Butler Duncan is a fine type of the Manhattan Club democracy and a better representative of Tammany Hall than we could reasonably expect as a candidate from that organization. He is pect as a candidate from that organization. He is a consistent democrat, voting the straight ticket under all circustances, going it blind, just as "old soakers" do the "fire water" labelled whiskey. Nevertheless Mr. Dunean would make an excellent Mayor. He is a gentleman of culture and fine address. He has large means and great expectations and is above dabbling in jobs and would set his face against all improper attempts on the city treasury. On the whole, the city might do worse than elect Mr. Duncan Mayor.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

The Albany Convention Probably a Fizzle-Charles O'Conor To Be Endorsed as Presidential Candidate-Only Twenty-

five Delegates So Far Heard From. ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1872. The Straight-out Democratic Convention, called by the committee of which John J. Van Allen is chairman and John A. Goodlett Secretary, will commence its session in Tweddle Hall at twelve M. tomorrow. Van Allen will call the Convention to order, but such is the want of organization that the question of permanent or temporary chairman has not been considered. There are this evening probably not more than There are this evening probably not more than kwenty-five delegates in the city, and these unknown to fame. The New York delegation will arrive to-morrow morning. Unless the later trains this evening or the early ones of to-morrow morning come well laden with delegates the affair is likely to prove a flasco in point of numbers. I am assured that, whether the Convention is composed of few or many, an electoral ticket favoring the election of O'Conor will be nominated. A State ticket is favored by the committee, but the general impression is that none will be nominated, as the Kernan ticket is generally satisfactory to the B orbons.

bons. The Convention attracts little attention from the local papers, devoting only two or three lines to it.

SCHURZ IN NEWARK. A Hearty Reception from His German

Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Newark Opera House was packed to ove flowing with Germans last night gathered to listen to Senator Carl Schurz dilate upon the great politi-cal issues of the day. The stage, like the auditorium, upstairs and down, was crowded with people

rium, upstairs and down, was crowded with people, including most of the leading Germans of Newark as well as many local celebrities not German. Mr. John A. Boppe, the Essex district Presidential elector, presided. Mr. John M. Randall, the liberal candidate for Congress, was also on the stage.

On the appearance of Mr. Schurz the windows of the building rattled from the force of the applause which greeted him, and which was kept up for several minutes. His speech took up an nour and was substantially the same as that delivered the preceding evening in New York. In the delivery he was interrupted every few minutes with thunders of applause. At the close he was escorted to the depot by several democratic-liberal clubs bearing torches. He made a few Femarks in English thanking the large crowd for the warmth of the reception and excusing himself from speaking on account of fatigue and a heavy cold. In private he remarked, in the hearing of the Herald reporter, that if there was no cheating in Indiana Hendricks would surely be elected. He was certain, he said, of Uhio, and doubly certain of Pennsylvania. He started for Washington at ten o'clock, to return to New York to-day.

NEW JERSEY POLITICAL BREVITIES.

Isaac W. Scudder was nominated for Congress by the republicans, in Jersey City, on Tuesday. His

opponent is Noah D. Taylor.

A convention of democrats and liberals will be held next week in the Third district of Jersey City to nominate a candidate for Congress, a Sheriff and an Assemblyman. The unfortunate selection of the present Grand Jury is likely to prove fatal to Sheriff Reinhardt's chances of re-election. By the selection of an excellent Grand Jury last Spring he won the respect and support of every honest man in Hudson county, but he fell into the opposite extreme in this case. Many of his friends do not hestiate to express their condemnation of his course. William van Keuren is the republican candidate for Sheriaf of Hudson county. He is well known to the people for his connection with William H. Bumsted in the Hackensack dock purchase. The words "Hackensack dock" on banners and posters will prove more effective in the coming campaign than any number of mass meetings or torchlight parades of the boys in blue.

The democrats of the Third Assemby district of Jersey City have agreed to nominate a liberal republican, S. B. Ransom, for the Legislature. Mr. Ransom has been a most indeatigable worker against the Ring.

Robeson and Frelinghuysen are the heavy guns to be opened on the enemy's batteries during the campaign. in Hudson county, but he fell into the opposite ex

John H. Patterson, the ex-Sheriff of Monmouth

John H. Patterson, the ex-Sheriff of Monmouth county, is the democratic nominee for Congress in the Third district. He is by far the handsomest candidate for Congress in the State. The pleasing serenity of his countenance was not disturbed even on the morning Bill Woolley was hanged.

Patrick McDonald, Frederick W. Shaaffer and James F. Morgan are the republican candidates for Coroners in Hudson county.

The republicans of Essex county will hold a convention to-day to nominate a State Senator. The present Senator, John W. Taylor, and David Ripley are candidates. On the democratic liberal side A. Bishop Beldwin, of South Orange; John C. Littell, of Newark; Henry T. Dusenbury and David Henderson are mentioned. Ripley has a host of friends outside his own county for the bold stand he took in the Legislature against the infamous Jersey City charter.

side his own county for the bold stand in the Legislature against the infamous Jersey City charter.

The liberals of Jersey City are endeavoring to induce Attorney General Chebrist to accept their homination for Congress.

The feeling against Nosh D. Taylor in the democratic party of Hudson county threatens to result in another disruption of that party similar to that which gave the county to the republicans in 1870. Hudson county has a democratic majority of 2,600.

THE HARLEM COURT HOUSE.

Eighth Day of the Investigation-Judge seQuade and Mr. B. P. Fairchild on the Stand-That Little Bill of Ingersoll's.

Yesterday afternoon the investigation into the lleged frauds in the erection of the Ninth Judicial District Court House was resumed before the Senater Committee, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Fairchild, who sold the property to the Court House Commission, was examined. From this witness the investigators hoped to learn something particularly definite and important with reference to the sale of the lots on which the Court House is built, but nothing of importance was elicited, save that he was the owner of the land

and that Winants acted as his agent.

The first witness called was Mr. George Snyder, who, being sworn, deposed as follows:-I am a lithographer; have been in that business for twenty odd years. (Here a bond of the Ninth Judicial District Court House was handed to Mr. Snyder and his opinion asked as to what it would cost to pring 500 such bonds.) In my estimation it would cost \$150, or at least that is what I would charge for the work; if I did the work for stationers I would charge much less.

Mr. E. H. Brown was next called. His testimon of was in substance as follows:-I am a resident of Harlem, and was at one time the owner of the property upon which now stands what is known as the

Harlem, and was at one time the owner of the property pon which now stands what is known as the Harlem Court House, situated between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in 128th street. I sold the property for \$19,000; the conveyance for the same was signed by Albert L. Winants, at the office of Judge Porter; I did not know that the Harlem Court House was to be built there until some time after the deed had been given; received a part of the money from Judge Porter at his office.

Mr. B. P. Fairchild, who sold the property to the Commission through his nephew, Winants, was next sworn and deposed that he was present during the examination of Mr. Brown; bought the lots in question from Mr. Brown; did not hear any talk about the Court House being built on them until after he had contracted for their purchase; the first mention of the sale was made by me to Judge McQuade, whom I one day met on the Eighth avenue; knew him to be one of the Commissioners, and asked him where he was going to locate; he did not know; asked him if the present site would be desirable; he said that that was about where they would like to build; bought these lots on speculation, submitted them to the Commissioners; did not know which one; thought it was Judge Porter; received \$24,000 for the property; Judge McQuade or Judge Porter received none of the \$5,00 advance I charged for the lots; all went to his private account; never shared the profits of sale with any one Commissioner; kept a bank account, but could not say whether or not he deposited the whole \$24,000; had b ught property for Mr. Genet in the neighborhood of kingsbridge, but could not say whether he received all the money for it by check or cash; this was the first transaction he had ever had with the city, and he was sure it would be the last.

John M. McQuade, the Police Justice of the Ninth kingsbridge, but could not say whether he received all the money for it by check or cash; this was the first transaction he had ever had with the city, and he was sure it would be the last.

John M. McQuade, the Police Justice of the Ninth District Court, and one of the Commissioners, next gave his evidence. His testimony was as follows:—I am Judge of the Ninth District Police Court; am one of the Commissioners for the erection of a new Court House; was appointed so by the Legislature; was one of those who negotiated for the purchase of the Court House property; had no previous conversation about it further than what Mr. Fairchild has told you about our conversation on Eighth avenue; it was the Commission that ordered the property to be purchased; Mr. Porter, Mr. Tweed and myself had a conference, some ten days before the property was purchased from Mr. Fairchild, and at this conference decided upon a site for the Court House; I received no money from Mr. Fairchild or through any one else from him; I don't know how it was that \$22,000 was made the price of the property, but I suppose that was what he asked; don't know anything about the clairs; don't know anything about the chairs; don't kno

mr. Genetal options to show and can prove that about one hundred and fity thousand dollars of Court House money went into that bank to Genet's account.

Genet's account.

Examination resumed—I have no objection to allowing the Commission to examine the books or to get a statement of figures from the clerk for you. This testimony closed the proceedings of the eighth day of the investigation and the committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 15th inst., when Judge Porter and several other witnesses will be examined.

THE FREEMASONS.

Coming Conclave of the New York Grand Commandery-Full Details of the Arrangements-A Large Attendance Ex-

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 2, 1872. of Knights Templars of the State of New York will be held in this village on the 8th, 9th, 16th and 11th of this month. The arrangements are being rapidly completed by the Norwich Commandery for the reception of the Grand Body and distinguished visiters from other States who have already announced their intention to be present during the conclave. A mammoth water-proof tent has been procured for the headquarters of Norwich Com-mandery, at which the grand reception will take place on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. On the following day a grand parade and review will

the following day a grand parade and review will take place.

Manhattan Commandery, of New York, holds its annual encampment here during the conclave, and advices have already been received from several other commanderies which will attend in a body, while large detachments from others will be present, as well as hundreds of individual Sir Knights from this and adjoining States.

Commanderies and detachments are invited to report to Colonel E. J. Loomis, Grand Marshal, at their earliest convenience, to the end that proper positions may be assigned them in the line. Ample accommodations will be fornished at the hotels and at private residences. It is anticipated that this will be the largest and most imposing array of Sir Knights ever assembled in the State. The tent secured for the occasion will accommodate from eight to ten thousand people.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1872. The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons this morning elected James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Grand Marshal; George E. Dusenbury, of Mound City, Deputy, and Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, Senior Grand Warden.

ESCAPES FROM SING SING PRISON.

Two convicts, named respectively Joseph Kingsland and Nicholas Kelly, the first named a notorious bank burglar and the latter a highway robber, succeeded in circumventing the bars and bolts of Sing Sing Prison, a night or two ago, and have not since been recaptured. Kingsland is one of the accomplished scoundrels who "cracked" the Hunaccomplished scoundrels who "cracked" the Hungeriord Bank in Jefferson county, and was sentenced, March, 1871, in that county, to ten years' penal servitude. He was one of the desperadoes who escaped in the tugbont last year, but was utilimately overhauled in New Jersey and brought back to the prison. The keeper whose duty it was to look after the safekeeping of Kingsland thinks he was locked up the night previous to his being missed, leaving the actual mode of his getting away to be conjectured. It may be stated, however, that the keeper indicated has vacated his position. Mr. Nelson, the Warden, informed the Herald representative yesterday that he had strong hopes of conducting Kingsland back sgain to his old quarters before many days.

Kelly, the other "escape," while engaged unloading meat from a propeller, slipped away from his guards in the darkness of night, and, although missed in a few seconds, he was enabled to get far enough ahead of his pursuers to evade several bullets which were sent after him. He was seen in the vicinity of Sleepy Hollow on Tuesday evening, and, as three or four of the prison officers are scouring that neighborhood, his capture is regarded at the prison as being only a question of hours or, perhaps, days. As already indicatea, Kelly was sent up for highway robbery, and had about two more years to serve. He bore an excellent reputation in the prison, and was considered the last man who would have attempted to get away. gerford Bank in Jefferson county, and was sen-

RAILROAD CAR THIEVES.

Conviction of Juvenile Criminals at Poughkeepsie to Randall's Island-All of Them New Yorkers.

POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1872. POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1872. Ten railroad car thieves, ranging from twelve to sixteen years old, have been sentenced in this city by Recorder Taylor to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. They were caught robbing cars on the Hudson River Railroad by Detective Scanian. They are all from New York.